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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

May 3, 1923, Temperature 71.

Barometer 29.79

Rainfall 0.64 inch.

Humidity 94

May 3, 1923, Temperature 72.

THE DOLLAR.
To-day's closing rate 2/4 1/16.
To-day's opening rate 2/4 1/16.



No. 18866.

四拜禮

號三月五年三十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1923.

日八十月三亥癸次歲年二十國民華中

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UTMOST LIMIT.

GERMANY'S REPARATIONS OFFER.

ARBITRATION SUGGESTED.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE CONTINUES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BERLIN, May 2.

The German note, to the Allies offers thirty milliard gold marks payable by means of three international loans, namely one of twenty milliard and two of five milliard.

Germany offers as guarantee her entire economic wealth and alternatively suggests reference of the whole reparations problem to an international commission.

The offer says that passive resistance will continue until the Ruhr is evacuated.

PARIS, May 2.

As a German note confirms, the cabled forecast may be taken as granted. The French Government regards the proposals as entirely unacceptable as a basis for discussion.

PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.

BERLIN, May 2.

Germany proposes that twenty milliard of gold marks should be raised by bond issue at normal rates on the international money market before July 1, 1927; five milliard before July 1, 1929, and five before July 1, 1931. The first twenty milliard would be offered for subscription immediately. Interest on the bonds up to July 1, 1927 would be paid into a special fund under the control of the Reparations Commission.

If twenty milliard could not be raised by loan before July 1, 1927, the interest on five per cent. would be paid thereon from that date, also one per cent. amortisation.

If the two amounts of five milliard each could not be raised fully before the dates fixed, an impartial international commission should decide whether, when and how the amount outstanding should be raised.

Germany will also make payments in kind in accordance with existing treaties to an extent still to be determined.

THE STARTING POINT.

The offer declares that the proposal is the utmost limit of Germany's economic capacity after weakening the German economic organism by the occupation of the Ruhr. The German Government even gravely doubts whether the proposal does not exceed Germany's capacity, but if the other side does not share this view, the whole reparations problem should be decided by an international commission free of all political influence.

The fulfilment of Germany's obligations depends on the stabilisation of the German currency, regarding which it is essential there should in future be no more forcible seizures and sanctions.

Germany is prepared to accept any agreement binding both on Germany and France and to submit all conflicts which cannot be settled diplomatically to arbitration or reconciliation.

The starting point of the negotiations must be the earliest possible evacuation of the Ruhr, the restoration of conditions in the Rhineland, according to the Rhineland agreement, the liberation of the arrested Germans, and the return of the German exiles.

TROUBLE BREWING.

TURKISH CONCESSION PRESUMPTION.

STRONG BRITISH PROTEST.

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons, in answer to questions, Lieut.-Col. A. Buckley, Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, stated that the Government had just received a voluminous document comprising the whole of the Chester concessions in Anatolia. The acting British High Commissioner at Constantinople had been instructed to protest emphatically against the Turkish Government's grant of rights within the borders of Iraq and to declare the validity of such a grant would not be recognised by Britain.

[Admiral Chester acted for an American syndicate. The concession, which is valid for 99 years, concerns big public works.]

ZINC OXIDE EGGS QUERY.

HOME IMPORTS FROM CHINA.

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. H. Hope Simpson (Labour) declared that dried eggs imported from China were liable to contain zinc oxide, derived from the zinc plates on which the eggs are dried. Large quantities of these eggs had been excluded from the United States. On this account it was suggested that steps should be taken to ensure that dried eggs imported into England are free of deleterious ingredients and suitable for use in the preparation of foodstuffs.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain replied that he had no information but he was inquiring into the matter.

PARIS MAY DAY FIGHT.

SIXTY-ONE POLICE INJURED.

PARIS, May 2.

Sixty-one police were injured, mostly slightly, in the May Day demonstrations. One received serious knife wounds. Sixty arrests were made and fifteen persons were detained.

SERVICE HOSPITALS.

HONGKONG AMALGAMATION IMPOSSIBLE.

ACCOMMODATION INSUFFICIENT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gershon Stewart (Conservative), the Rt. Hon. Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that after careful consideration by the Admiralty and the committee on the amalgamation of the services common to the Navy, Army and Air Force, it had been concluded that there would not be sufficient margin of accommodation if the naval and military hospitals at Hongkong were amalgamated. This would be especially the case as regards officers, as there were only six beds for officers in the military hospital.

[The Military Hospital is situated in Bowen Road and the Naval Hospital in Wanchai.]

LINERS' LIQUOR RULING.

GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The Government has decided to enforce the new prohibition regulations on June 15 in order to afford time to work out the agreements with foreign governments.

In the meantime coastguards on the Atlantic have been ordered to concentrate on the New Jersey coast to prevent landings from the principal rum fleet.

COMING TEST CASE.

NEW YORK, May 2.

A test case is promised by the capture of the tug "Alexander Clark," accused of provisioning an anchored rum ship, conspiring to violate the prohibition law and engaging in foreign trade with only a coastal licence.

[The United States Supreme Court has ruled that foreign and American steamships are prohibited from bringing into American ports intoxicating liquors under seal intended for the use of passengers on the outward voyages.]

HOME RACING.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS MEET.

ELLAN GOWAN WINS.

LONDON, May 2.

The Two Thousand Guineas meet resulted as follows:

Ellan Gowan 1.
Knockando 2.
Dorsay 3.

Eighteen ran. Ellan Gowan won by a head. Dorsay was half a length behind Knockando.

The betting was as follows: 7-1 Ellan Gowan; 25-1 Knockando; 50-1 Dorsay.

[The Two Thousand Guineas meet was won last year by St. Louis. Craig an Eran was the 1921 winner.]

MOVED TO PARIS.

INJURED JAPANESE PRINCESS.

PARIS, May 2.

Princess Kitashirakawa was moved from Bernay this morning to Professor Harman's nursing home in Paris where she undergoes an operation in a few days time.

[Princess Kitashirakawa was seriously injured in a motor accident on the Paris-Cherbourg road on April 1, when her husband, who was driving the car, was killed.]

BIG RUBBER LOSS.

MERCHANT'S BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON, May 2.

In the Bankruptcy Court, Cecil Shrager, merchant, made a statement of affairs which showed liabilities amounting to £258,000 and assets to £134,000. The losses are in differences on rubber contracts since January 1, 1922. £141,000 is attributed to failure, illness and the fall of rubber. The hearing was adjourned.

EGYPT SUPPRESSING CRIME.

MURDER CAMPAIGN ARRESTS.

CAIRO, May 2.

A number of arrests were made this morning of persons who are believed to have been concerned in the murder campaign.

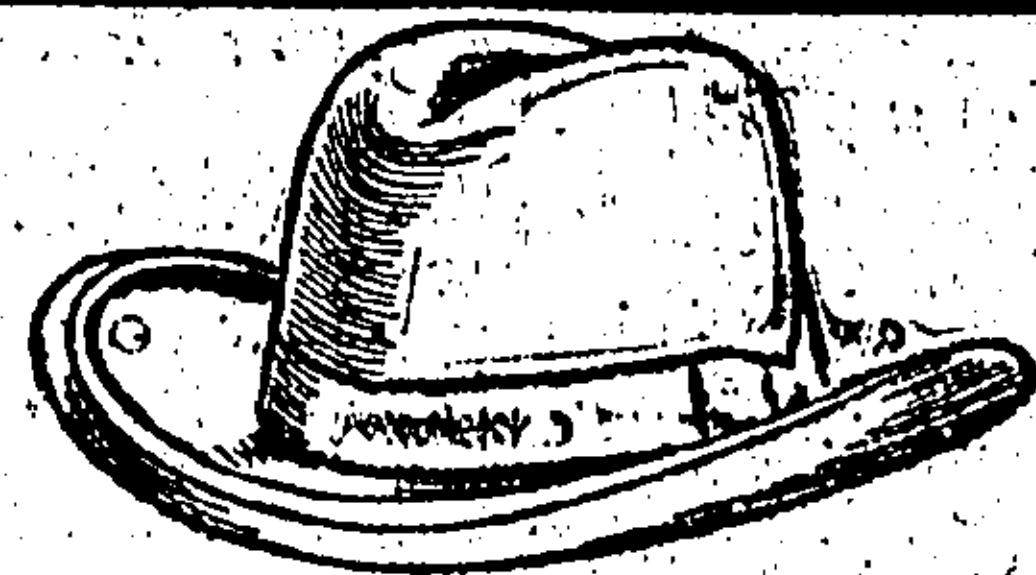
Much importance is attached to this step and it is understood that well-known men associated with the Wafd are involved.

FREE STATE'S FIRM HAND.

IRREGULARS EXECUTED.

LONDON, May 2.

Two irregulars were executed at Banta, Co. Clare. They were convicted of killing a Free State soldier also of possessing revolvers.



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Public Auctions.

The sale of Mint Machinery
has been postponed until a date
to be notified later.

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April 27
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ODDS AND ENDS.**MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.****270-Year-Old Legacy.**

The death has just occurred in Leicester of Mr. Robert McLaren who was in receipt of a pension from the Crown as the lineal descendant of Richard Pendrell, who assisted King Charles II. to escape from the Cromwellian troops after the Battle of Worcester. One of the last of the old horse cab-owners in London, he had resided in Leicester for some years. It is a well-known fact of history that after his defeat at Worcester, on Sept. 3, 1651, Charles II. disguised in the clothes of the Pendrells, remained from Sept. 4 to Sept. 6 at White Ladies. On Sept. 7 and 8 he lay at Boscombe House, near which is an oak tree said to be the scion of the Royal oak in which the King lay hidden.

Fateful Five Minutes.

Gerald Chapman, known as the million-dollar mail robber, and Frank Gray, forger, are the heroes of the most sensational escape ever made from the great Federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia. Both

were patients in the hospital in the upper floor of the prison. They gagged and bound the nurse, filed steel bars, converted sheets into ropes, and while the prison slept, squeezed themselves out of a window, lowering themselves to the ground. Making their way to the wires controlling the brilliant lights illuminating the prison ground, enabling the sentinels in the watch-towers to shoot by night or by day, they effected a short circuit. During the five minutes of gloom Chapman and Gray, who were assisted by confederates outside the wall, who threw a rope-ladder over the high wall, escaped to the protecting woods in the neighbourhood. By the time the prison alarm had sounded the refugees had stolen a motorcar, and they are still free, with an excellent chance of avoiding pursuit.

Little-Known Land.

The Earl of Ronaldshay gave a most interesting and informing lantern lecture on the countries and people of Sikkim, Chumbi, and Bhutan, in the Eastern Himalayas, before members of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Victoria. With the excellent photographic views, Lord Ronaldshay brought very vividly before his audience

the quaint people and their customs of these little-known lands, situated among high mountains, and possessing wonderful scenery. These wooded heights are dotted with monasteries and temples, and on all sides the visitor came across evidence of the strange symbolism which play so large a part in the distorted form which Buddhism has taken in these countries, which his lordship described as "Land of the Thunder-bolt," because, as he explained, the thunderbolt is regarded by the people as the emblem of divine power, and plays a great part in the religion of the country. Especially fascinating were the views shown of a journey the lecturer made in the direction of Kunching, a towering snow-capped pinnacle, rising to a height exceeding 28,000 feet, and second only to Mount Everest. The pictures of the wonderful scenery through which the traveller passed evoked much admiration. Reference was also made to the hospitality of this mountain people, of their methods of entertainment, the Lamas (or priests) who wield so great a sway, and of the prayer wheels, which have so important a part in the lives of the natives.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	April 26, 1923.	June 1918.	June 1914.
Beef Sirloin.—Meat Lung Pa	28	24	12
" Prime Out	28	24	12
" Corned.—Ham Ngau Yek	23	20	10
" Roast.—Sibs	28	24	12
" Breast.—Ngau Nam	24	20	18
" Soup.—Tong Yuk	24	20	18
" Steak.—Ngau Yek Pa	28	24	12
" Steak Sirloin.—Ngau Lau	24	20	18
" Sausages.—Ngau Cheung	20	18	10
Ballock's Brains.—Ngau No per lb	14	10	7
Tongue, fresh.—Ngau Li each 60	60	60	60
Tongue, corned.—Ham Ngau Li each 60	60	60	60
Head.—Ngau Tan, each 1.10	1.00	1.20	1.00
" Heart.—Ngau Sam, lb.	15	12	14
" Hump, Salt.—Ngau Kin	24	20	18
" Feet.—Ngau Kerk, each	15	10	12
" Kidneys.—Ngau Yin	15	10	12
"—Ngau Mo	24	20	18
" Liver.—Ngau Kon, lb.	13	14	14
" Tripe (undressed), Ngau To lb.	8	7	7
Calves' Head and Feet.—Ngau-tai-tau-kuk	20	18	10
Mutton Chop.—Kung Poi Kwai lb.	26	26	25
" Leg.—Yung Pui	26	26	25
" Shoulder.—Yung Shan	24	24	24
" Saddle.—Yung On Yuk	26	18	18
Pigs' Chubbings.—Chun Cheung	26	25	27
" Erling.—Chun No	3	22	12
" Feet.—Chun Chap	15	15	15
" Fry.—Chun Chap	40	15	10
" Head.—Chun Tui	16	20	10
" Heart.—Chun Sam	10	10	10
" Kidneys.—Chun Yin	10	10	10
" Liver.—Chun Kon	10	10	10
" Pork Chop.—Chun Pui Kwai	30	25	23
" Leg.—Chun Pui	30	25	27
" Loin.—Chun Han Tui	18	25	18
" Fat or Lard.—Chun Yau	22	21	21
Sheep's Head and Feet.—Yung	70	68	70
" Tails.—Yung Sam	10	6	7
" Kidneys.—Yung Yin	18	12	10
" Liver.—Yung Kon	18	25	25
" Sucking Pigs, to order.—Chun Tai	25	25	25
" Suet, Beef.—Shang Ngau Yau	28	20	18
" Mutton.—Shang Ngau Yau	38	28	24
" Veal.—Ngau Tui Yek	24	24	19
" Sausages.—Ngau Tai Cheung	28	20	20

Fish.

Barbel.—Ha Yu	35	19	24
Bream.—Pin Yu	30	20	16
Catfish.—Hoi Yu	25	18	10
Carp.—Li Yu	22	16	27
Crabs.—Chik Yu	25	12	9
Codfish.—Mao Yu	30	20	23
Cray.—Hoi Yu	40	23	28
Cuttle Fish.—Mok Yu	22	18	3
Dab.—Shi Mang Yu	35	23	15
Dace.—Wong Mo Lap	16	10	9
Dog Fish.—Tui To Sha	12	10	8
Eel, Common.—Hoi Ma	24	16	16
" Fresh water.—Tui Shui Yu	24	20	18
" Yellow.—Wong Sin	33	26	30
Frog.—Tin Kai	45	22	25
Gar.—Shik Pan	45	40	20
Gardoon.—Pak Kap Yu	18	18	15
Herring.—Tui Pak	34	28	18
Haddock.—Cheung Kwai	16	18	23
Labret.—Wong Fa Yu	28	22	18
Loach.—Wu Yu	70	22	24
Loberster.—Lung Ha	40	22	21
Macaroni.—Chik Yu	28	20	21
Monk Fish.—Mong Yu	32	22	23
Mullet.—Tui Yu	26	18	2
Oysters.—Shang Ho	35	16	22
Parrot Fish.—Hoi Kung Yu	54	14	9
Pearl.—Tui Yu	28	20	15
Pike.—Pa Pau Tong	10	10	16
Plaice.—Pan Yu	40	28	14
Pomfret.—Hoi Ma	32	26	29
Pomfret, Black.—Hoi Ma	45	36	30
Prawns.—Ming Yu	62	36	45
Ray.—Pai Pa Shi	10	10	14
Rock Fish.—Shik Kung Yu	18	12	18
Roach.—Chun Yu	38	22	16
Sardine.—Ma Yu	38	38	30
Shark.—Shi Yu	16	8	10
Shrimp.—Po Yu	18	10	10
Shrimp, Ho	40	20	25
Shrimp, Lap Yu	28	22	30
Sole.—Tui Sha Yu	35	28	28
Tuna.—Wu Yu	28	22	16
Turbot.—Tui Yu	28	18	23
Turbot, small fresh water	40	40	40

Poultry.

	April 26, 1923.	June 1918.	June 1914.
Chickens.—Kai	57	30	31
Capon, Small.—Shi Kai	48	28	30
Capon, Large.—Shi Kai	54	28	30
Duck.—Ap	35	22	23
Doves.—Pan Kai	35	—	—
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tai (cooking) per doz.	26	18	—
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.	30	25	30
Fowls, Canton.—Kai	16	60	38
Fowls, Hainan.—Hoi Nam Kai	55	23	—
Geese.—Nga	32	24	24
Pigeons, Canton.—Pak Kap, each	38	30	—
" Hoi Ma Pak Kap	30	—	—
Turkeys, Cook.—Fo Kai Kung lb.	75	60	50
Turkeys, Hen.—Fo Kai Ma	65	61	45
Snipe.—Shi Tui	—	—	23
Pheasant.—Shan Kai	—	—	—
Quail.—Om Chun	—	—	2
Partridge.—Che Ku	—	—	—

Fruits.

Almonds.—Hang Yan	60	25	—
Apples, (California)—Kai Shan	24	24	—
Bananas, (Hawaii)—Mao, each	7	—	—
Cashewnuts.—Yung To	12	—	—
Cocoanuts.—Yi To	10	10	10
Lemons, China.—Lung Mung	15	7	—
Lemons, (America)—Kai Shan	7	8	8
Lichees, Dried, (small stone).	—	—	—
Oranges, (Canton), Sweet	19	10	—
Shan-sheng Tim Chang lb.	15	—	—
Oranges, Tin Chang	19	19	—
Pears, (Canton), Cooking.—Shi Ei	12	—	—
Peanuts.—Fa Shang	12	10	12
Perseimons, Large.—Hung Tui	12	—	—
Plantain.—Tui Chiu	4	4	4
Pumelo, Stam.—Tui Lo Yau	15	12	6
Walnuts.—Hoi To	15	14	16
Grapes.—Po Tai	—	25	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes.—Ah Chai Cheek	9	8	—
Beans, Sprout.—Nga Tui	3	7	—
" Long.—Tan Kok	—	8	—
Beet Root.—Hung Tui Yu	2	8	—
Bitter Squash.—Yi Kwa	5	5	—
Brinjals, Green.—Ching Yau Kwa	5	5	—
" Red.—Hoi Kwa	7	5	—
Cabbage Chinese, (common)	—	—	—
" (Shanghai)—Yi Tui	5	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch.—Kai Shan	—	9	—
Canflower (Large)—Yi Tui Fa each	—	—	—
(Medium)	—	—	—
(Small)	—	—	—
Cauliflower.—Kai Shan	16	6	—
Celery Chinese.—Tung Kan Tui	4	10	—
Chillies, Dried.—Kai Lai Chiu	20	25	—
" Red.—Hung Fa Chiu	40	10	—
" Green.—Ching Lai Chiu	15	8	—
Curry Stuff, English.—Kai Lai Chiu	15	10	—
Cucumbers.—Ching Kwa	2	2	—
Garlic.—Sun Tai	5	6	—
Ginger, young.—Sun Tui Kung	7	7	—
Ginger, old.—Lo Kung	8	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai.—Lai Kan	20	45	—
Indian Corn.—Shik Mai	7	8	—
Lettuce.—Yung Shang Tui	16	6	—
Water Chestnuts.—Ma Tai	8	6	—
Mushrooms, Fresh.—Shang Tui Kung	12	10	—
Oleives	10	1	—
Onions, Bombay.—Yung Chung Tui	10	6	—
Onions, Green.—Shang Chung	4	4	—
Onions, Shanghai.—Shang-hoi	—	—	—
Parsley.—Kun Tui	15	6	—
Potato, Sweet.—Pan Shi	4	2	—
" Japanese.—Yi Pan Shi Tui	4	2	—
" American.—Yi Pan Shi Tui	7	8	—
Pumpkin.—Tung Kwa	16	4	—
Radish.—Hung Lo Pak Tai	5	8	—
Rhubarb (French)—Tui Wong	—	—	—
Shallots.—Kung Chung Tui	5	5	—
Spinach.—Tui Tui	5	5	—
Tomatoes.—Pan Kai	7	7	—
Taro.—Wu Tai	6	6	—
Turnips, French, (Common)—Lo Pak	7	4	—
Vegetable Marrow.—Tui Kwa	4	4	—
Water Cress.—Shi Yung Tui	6	16	—
Lily root.—Shi Yung	5	5	—

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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1923.

YESTERDAY'S EDUCATION MEETING.

Quite apart from the actual reforms carried, yesterday's Education Board meeting was notable for one outcome which—strangely—might well have very important results. Strangely, we say, because discrediting the Board itself. Yesterday's meeting proved conclusively that the public had very good reason for losing faith in the Board. More, it proved that the Board had actually lost faith in itself. Mr. A. P. B. Silva-Netto made both these facts clear when he welcomed the Board's "changed attitude." Last year the Board, he said, had met on three occasions and had done very little. "It was not until last month," he added, "that it was realised this state of inertia and inactivity should be abandoned altogether." That was plain enough, but the Chairman, over anxious to exculpate the officials, only made the indictment stronger, openly charging the Board with having been "slack" (his very word). Members, he said, were entitled to call meetings, yet it had been left to him to call the only three meetings held last year. What, he plaintively asked, could he conclude from this? Only that members had no business they wished to bring under the Board's notice. After that thoughtful souls will rather wonder why Mr. Irving should have shown such fervent haste to repudiate any suggestion that times had changed for the better. Are we to assume from his remarks that the Board is still "slack"? That, however, is a pro-

fitless theme, since the Board is now giving proof of its changed attitude. Much more interesting is the thought that yesterday's re-examinations have led to a frank avowal of the Board's "slackness" in the past. For in that lies the hope that, with the new blood keen for reform and the old repenting its sluggish ways, the Education Board will continue its present active policy until it has become a very real force for good. That, accepting its own admissions, it has not been in the past. One hesitates to apportion the blame for these former shortcomings, since the Government's "do" policy has undoubtedly been the path with many obstacles that should have been swept away long ago. However, confession is good for the soul, even the soul of an advisory Board, and we have no doubt that yesterday's little "breeze" will have, as we have said, very important results for better education here.

Letting Bygones Be Bygones.

The pachyderm, according to the old system of zoological classification, was a non-ruminant animal distinguished for the thickness of its skin. To this class must have belonged a foreign-looking individual dressed in a sort of semi-naval uniform who called in at the E.A.S.M.A. Club the other day and inquired with a rather guttural accent for the "Secretary." He was, it seemed, in charge of a band in which he himself "played der vult." He had heard that the Club sometimes held concerts. Now his band was a very good band and perhaps—Yes, that's alright, interrupted the Secretary, "but who are you—where do you come from?" What the Secretary's reply was when the flautist announced himself as the leader of the orchestra

aboard one of the Hugo Stinnes liners then in port will possibly not be found recorded among the official minutes of the Club. But—a German band playing at an E.A.S.M.A. concert! One can imagine what the Secretary may have said. This Teutonic determination to let bygones be bygones seems to have extended beyond the trade in jazz tunes. From the half yearly report just issued by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce one learns that the restitution of German firms in Hongkong and neighbouring places has been followed by keen competition regarded as being sure to undercut trade. In consequence, many import and export firms are in danger of having to close down. Which goes to show that there is nothing like being a pachyderm—as long as you are sufficiently pachydermatous not to mind being called one.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A case of attempted suicide was reported to the police yesterday when a lodger at a Chinese boarding house at No. 17, Co. Naught Road, Central, tried to end his life by cutting his tongue. The man was sent to hospital.

"He had sweet potatoes stowed away in his pockets, sweet potatoes were tied round his waist, sweet potatoes were tied round his leg and he shed sweet potatoes all the way up to the Station," said Sergeant Elston when prosecuting an unlicensed hawk before Mr. C. D. Melbourne this morning. A fine of \$5 or seven days was imposed.

A notice has been posted in the Harbour Office to the following effect: H.M.S. "Iroquois" will be surveying in the vicinity of Kiev Bank, lat. 10° 02' N., longitude 110° 00' E., between May 5 and 10. During this period floating beacons may be moored in the vicinity of Kiev Bank, and H.M.S. "Iroquois" may also be at anchor on the bank. She will display the marks of a telegraph ship at work whilst surveying. Mariners are requested to avoid this area during the period referred to above.

The report of a robbery at No. 75, Ngau Bun Tan Village, on the night of April 29, contains a story of stubborn resistance put up by the tenant against three robbers who ultimately overcame him and got away with \$65.70 in cash and sundries. Awakened by the noise caused by one man climbing in through the roof to open the door for his confederates, the tenant challenged the robbers and a struggle ensued. One of the robbers managed to get behind a chopper lying on a table and struck the occupant on the head, arms and legs. Before ransacking the house they bound the tenant and his family and gagged them.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. C. R. Jonsson, Berthing Officer in the Canton Customs, and Mrs. Jonsson are leaving Canton on home leave, and sail on the "Empress of Australia."

Miss C. Lorimer M.B.E. and Miss Elsie Coram of the J.C. Williamson Ltd. Gilbert and Sullivan Company, passed through Hongkong on the P. and O. s.s. "Karmala" yesterday.

Mr. N. Teedale Mackintosh, registrar of the Hongkong University, left for home on leave by the P. and O. s.s. "Karmala." Officials of the E.A.S.M.A. of which he is President were amongst those who went aboard to wish him bon voyage.

Departures by the P. and O. s.s. "Karmala" yesterday, included Mrs. Parker Rees, Eng.-Com. G.W. Odum, Mr. H. A. Jones, Mr. H. V. Wilkinson, D. S. O., Major C. H. Edmonds O. B. E., Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hollands, Rev. C. B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Trautman.

A Reuter cable from London today states that Mr. Chao Hsin-chi, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, gave a farewell luncheon to Phya Sanpkit, the Siamese Chargé d'Affaires in London, who is taking up the post of Siamese Minister in Rome. The Italian Ambassador, was present.

A Good Rule for the Home. Make it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, as a safeguard against local epidemics. It is always carried promptly and successfully in safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MORPHINE SEIZURE.

FOUND ON GERMAN SHIP.

CASES OF "CHEMICALS"

Chief Preventive Officer S. J. Clarke and Senior Revenue Officer G. Watt, acting on information received, executed a search on the German ship "Anna Keyser" on her arrival yesterday. After a search lasting two hours, the officers discovered stowed away among other cargo 4 cases that they were looking for. On examination it was found that the cases had been tampered with and the majority of the contents removed. Two of the cases were empty while 8½ pounds of morphine were in the other two cases. It appeared as if the cargo had been broached as each case should have contained twenty pounds, making eighty pounds in all. A pound of this class of morphine is worth over \$300.

A curious feature of the discovery is that the captain maintains that the hatch had not been opened since sailing from Hamburg. On the manifest the cases are said to contain chemicals.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

PALACE HOTEL THEFT.

A marine hawk and the master of a second-hand store, both Chinese, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, on a charge of receiving 15 spoons and 3 forks belonging to the Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

Mr. D. McCallum defended the master and Detective Sub-Inspector Cotton was in charge of the case. When asked to plead, first defendant said that he had bought the articles from a girl and the second said that he bought them from the first.

Evidence was given by the dining room No. 1 Boy of the Hotel to the effect that he saw the articles displayed in the second defendant's shop on April 29.

A small Chinese girl, who did not know her own age and could only reply "I don't know" to most of the questions put to her, also gave evidence but was asked to stand down as what she said was irrelevant.

Sub-Inspector Cotton told His Worship that when first defendant was arrested he stated that the spoons and forks were sold to him by an amah employed at the hotel. A parade of the amahs was held but he failed to identify any of them.

His Worship discharged Mr. McCallum's client as no case had been made out against him and the second defendant was subsequently found not guilty.

LATE SIR HENRY MAY.

TO-DAY'S STATUE UNVEILING.

Preparations are well in hand for the unveiling this evening, of the statue to the late Sir Henry May G.C.M.G., D.C., L.L.D. Covered stands have been erected on three sides of the statue, so that the fear of getting wet need not prevent friends of the late Governor from attending.

The statue, which stands on the corner of Wardley St. and Connaught Road, is the work of the well-known Australian sculptor, Sir Bertram Mackennal, K.C.V.O., A.R.A. The only inscription is on the side facing the sea. It reads:

Sir Francis Henry May G.C.M.G., D.C., L.L.D. Cadet and Governor of Hongkong 1881-1916.

Erected By the Public.

His Excellency Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., will perform the unveiling ceremony in the presence of the officials of the Civil Service, members of the Civil Service, and subscribers to the fund which was raised for the purpose of erecting the statue.

When the late Sir Henry May's resignation of the Governorship of the Colony owing to ill-health was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the early part of 1916, the officials of both Councils promptly decided to initiate a movement for expressing, in a permanent form, the community's sense of appreciation of Sir Henry's unique record. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, G.C.M.G., Senior official member of the "Executive" Council, and a close personal friend of Sir Henry May for many years, was elected Chairman of the Committee, which undertook the arrangements, and he was mainly responsible for raising the fund of which Mr. H. J. Gedge was appointed treasurer.

The statue is in bronze, and shows Sir Henry seated in a chair, wearing his official uniform as Governor of the Colony. It is about 7 feet in height and rests on a pedestal of polished Portland granite, placed on a lower pedestal of local granite.

CHINESE COMMERCE.

LAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

CHAMBER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

A review in Chinese has been issued by Mr. Ip Lan-chuen, the secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, dealing with Chinese trade last year. Reference is made to the losses suffered through the strike last year and the intercommunal strife in Kwangtung. Of Chinese business firms in Hongkong about seventy per cent. ended the year with losses and about twenty per cent. could show a working return while about ten per cent. had a really successful year.

The following is a translation of some of the principal trades:—Rice.—Dealers with Annam made good profits; merchants with connections with Peking had fair returns, while local retailers suffered badly. The export business is in grave danger of collapse owing to the fact that places which have hitherto obtained supplies through Hongkong have begun to deal direct with the producing centres.

Cotton Yarn.—Due to a variety of reasons there was very little demand for the greater part of the year. In the eleventh and twelfth months things brightened up a little, when the quotations increased; but what little profits were made as a result were not sufficient to cover the losses in the slack months. The majority of local dealers suffered losses.

Banking.—This was the only bright spot in the year's trade. Three or four banks registered about \$200,000 profits each. Partly on account of the change in the system of making loans on security instead of promissory notes, and partly to the turbulent state of affairs in the interior, which caused the people in Canton and other places to deposit their money with local banks, the year was a highly successful one. Indeed there was no stringency in the money market at any time.

Piece Goods.—Largely due to the interruption of import and export caused by the seamen's strike, not one firm escaped loss up to the tenth month. However, with the eleventh month prices in England suddenly increased and many firms were able to recoup themselves by disposing of accumulated stocks at good prices.

Gold Leaf.—Comparatively speaking last year was not one third as good as the preceding twelve months. The Straits Settlements, Bangkok, Amoy and India were formerly the chief consuming countries. As a result of the low price of the commodity, the high cost of living and the increased import duty at the above places, Hongkong business suffered extensively.

Flour.—There were more losers than profit makers. The import statistics showed that the supply from America amounted to 4,000,000 bags, and from Shanghai and Australia 1,000,000 bags each. Gunny Bags.—"So so" was the general report. After the tenth month the price rose considerably, thus helping dealers to tide over the difficulties of the preceding months.

Metal Ware.—A striking contrast with the beginning of the year, dealers enjoyed unusually good business during the last few months. Most firms showed creditable balance sheets.

Poultry.—Business was very bad. Two new fairs, or wholesale depots, were opened and keen competition was experienced. The only consolation for the twelve months was that there had been few bad debts.

Sugar.—The prices were very stable until the eleventh and twelfth months, when there was an increase of \$4 to \$6 per picul. Not one firm failed to make money.

Ground Nuts.—Foreigners lost all confidence in the integrity of Chinese exporters as a result of shipments being found in a mouldy and rotting state on arrival at foreign ports.

Nam Pak and Kau Pat Hongs.—With the exception of those carrying on rice and sugar business, all firms suffered greatly, due to the unsettled conditions at Canton, the high rents and cost of living and the general increase in expenditure.

Coal.—There was keen competition throughout the year. Business was but fair. Leather.—The popularity of foot-wear with rubber soles was chiefly responsible for unsatisfactory returns. Not a few firms lost money.

Restaurants.—To the marriage boom was attributed a successful year. Cupid was particularly busy in the last two or three months, as this is said to be an unlucky year for nuptial ceremonies. All restaurants catering for marriage dinners made "huge profits."

Boarding Houses.—The occasional influx of refugees from Canton and other places due to political turmoil resulted in good takings. Shipping.—Business was very bad owing to the intercommunal strife and for other reasons.

Live Stock.—The strike at the beginning of the year stopped the supply. The year was not satisfactory. Import and Export Firms.—As in many other ports business was bad.

"HUMAN HABITATION."

MORE ABOUT THE FULL COURT POSER.

The Full Court, consisting of Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice), President, Sir Skinner Turner (Judge of H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai), and Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge) sat again today to hear the continuation of the case of Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd. (appellants) vs. The Procureur General in Hongkong of the Société des Missions Etrangères (respondents).

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Messrs G. K. Hall Brutton & Co., is appearing with Mr. Elsieley Zeilyn for the appellants, while Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs Deacon, Harston and Shenton, represents the respondents.

This is an appeal against the judgment of the Chief Justice given in favour of the Procureur General in Hongkong of the Société des Missions Etrangères on August 2 last.

When the Court met this morning, Mr. Eldon Potter replied on behalf of the respondents. Before dealing with general points, Counsel asked the judges to put the Rents Ordinance out of their minds and ask themselves how the ordinary man would describe the premises at Caroline Hill, which they had inspected. The ordinary visitor, Counsel contended, would describe the place as a most prosperous tobacco and cigarette factory. Appellants had acknowledged that they were making a profit of \$400,000 per annum. If the place could be termed a domestic tenement it was a highly artificial one. Counsel then dwelt on the word "user" as it applied with regard to the use of the supervisors' sleeping room. Mr. Potter argued that even if the Court found that the cubicle in question was a human habitation, it must find that it was not a human habitation of the class contemplated by the Ordinance. Under the Ordinance residential habitation was meant. In this case there was no question of a home, the supervisors slept there for purely business purposes. Their employers wanted them to sleep there, so that they would be on the spot in the morning to turn the whistles goes. Counsel allowed that the case of the godown-keeper was entirely different. No one pretended that he lived in a domestic tenement.

With regard to "construction," Mr. Potter said that "human habitation" had occasionally been rightly construed by Counsel for appellants, but when it came to the word "dwelling," Counsel for appellants had remained strangely silent.

The real point for decision was "what is a human habitation under the Ordinance," said Mr. Potter, who quoted various authorities on the subject.

Mr. Potter's main contention was that a dwelling used by a workman to facilitate the carrying out of his duties was not a human habitation under the Ordinance of 1921.

Counsel went on to argue that since 1916, profiteering set aside, rents and prices had gone up all round. Rent of \$40,000 per annum was not high rent, when you were making an annual profit of \$400,000, was another argument put forward by Mr. Potter.

Section 4 I.E. of Ordinance 21 was the only section which entitled the landlord to recover possession of a tenement and then only if it was a residence, or in the case of the landlord requiring it as a residence, in which case the landlord must supply the tenant with equivalent accommodation, was what Mr. Potter termed the clinching argument in the case.

RUINED CITY.

"COCKPIT OF KWANGTUNG."

A correspondent writes from Lui Chau City, near Kwong Chau Wan:—

This walled city is one of the largest in this part of the Kwong Tung province. It used to have one hundred thousand inhabitants with a thriving trade in connection with Canton and Hongkong. At present there are not more than thirty thousand people and the trade is nil. This sad state of affairs has been caused by the internecine warfare so prevalent for the last twelve years, and the large, bold bands of robbers that infest the Lui Chau peninsula. Between these two classes they have succeeded in ruining this place for the time being. It has been one of the "cockpits" of Kwong Tung. More than two thirds of the best business shops have been burnt to the ground and many of the private dwellings are in ruins.

Owing to the fact that not many firms had agents abroad, advances were generally unsatisfactory. The requisition of German firms by Hongkong and neighbouring places has been followed by keen competition, which is sure to undercut trade. Many firms are in danger of closing down.

HEAVY NAVAL GUNS.

ELEVATION QUESTION DISCUSSED.

BRITAIN'S GOOD FAITH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, May 2. In the House of Commons, Captain Viscount Curzon asked for information regarding the elevation of and range of heavy guns in the British and American fleets, in view of the recent remarks made about them by the Secretary of the United States Navy.

Commander Eyles-Monsell, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Admiralty, gave the figures, whereupon Commander Bellairs asked whether, as the Japanese also intended to increase the elevation of guns in all capital ships, we should not communicate with both governments with a view to stopping a further race in armaments.

Commander Eyles-Monsell replied that we did not propose to alter the elevation of our guns, and although the Americans had appropriated money for this purpose they had abandoned the idea on our assurance that we were not going to do so. (Cheers.) Commander Eyles-Monsell added that Mr. Bellairs raised an entirely different question.

SLAVE TRAFFIC CHARGE.

BRITISH LEGATION'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 2.

A white paper containing the correspondence as regards slavery in Abyssinia contains a report by the British Legation at Addisababa dated March 30, 1922, which denies the statement that the slave trade in Abyssinia is increasing and points out that the slave producing districts are gradually being depopulated and the frontiers of Abyssinia new march everywhere with those of civilised powers.

Sensational allegations regarding slave traffic were made in a letter to the Times by Major Henry Darley, ex-frontier agent in South-West Abyssinia. He declared that an area in South Abyssinia three hundred miles square had been depopulated and devastated by slave-traders. A million people had been killed or carried into bondage. Each governor seized and sold the negro population of his district. The depopulated area extended from Jiren in Abyssinia to Toposa in the Sudan which is 120 miles over the British frontier.

PAN-AMERICAN PLANS.

REORGANIZING THE UNION.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, May 2.

The plenary session of the Pan-American Conference has approved the compromise method of constituting the governing board of the Pan-American Union whereby every American country is represented in the scheme. This plan provides that any country not represented diplomatically at Washington may choose one of its citizens to sit on the board.

The delegates adopted the political committee's recommendations for reorganisation of the Union and extension of the sphere of activity.

Permanent committees are being appointed to develop economic and commercial relations between member nations.

CHEAPER TRAVEL.

N.Y.K. FARES DOWN.

LONDON, May 2.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha announces reduced passage fares to Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan by £10 10s. first class, and £6 10s. second class, beginning with the sailing of the "Kashima Maru" from London on May 12.

OPIUM EVIL.

DEMAND FOR SUPPRESSION.

SHANGHAI, May 2.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has telegraphed to the Government demanding that the provincial authorities be instructed to suppress the opium evil in order to dispel the public suspicion arising from the reports regarding the intention to legalise the traffic in narcotics.

The Evening News understands that a cable from Sir John Jordan suggesting that the Chamber should call the attention of the Government to the matter—Courtesy Daily Bulletin.

SHANGHAI TORTURE CASE.

JAPANESE DETECTIVE ACQUITTED.

SHANGHAI, May 3.

The preliminary hearing of the case against Detective Sergeant Okajima charged with torturing a Chinese prisoner, was begun in the Japanese police court yesterday. The Public Prosecutor found the accused not guilty of the charges, the evidence being insufficient to frame a prima facie charge. Reuter.

LAND COMPANIES.

AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

THIS MORNING'S MEETINGS.

Shareholders of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Ltd. and the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. signed their approval, at meetings held this morning, of the proposed amalgamation of the two Companies.

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. meeting took place first and was presided over by Mr. D. G. M. Bernard.

Others present were: Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. A. H. Compton, H. P. White, and A. S. Gubbay, and Sir Robert Ho Tung (directors), L. S. Greenhill (Secretary) and the following shareholders: Messrs. E. Sadick, A. B. Stewart, C. C. Boyd, W. E. L. Shenton, H. A. Rodgers, G. W. Barton, J. T. Bagram, R. J. Wilton, Lee Ping Sen, J. M. Alves, and Fr. L. Robert.

The Chairman said that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing an extraordinary resolution adopting the conditional agreement for the amalgamation with the Company of the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd., and for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association with regard to the objects of the Company, and also the draft new Articles of Association of the Company.

As regards the conditional agreement, the Directors of the Company were approached some time ago by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. with the suggestion that it would be to the mutual benefit of both Companies to amalgamate. The Company's Board of Directors had gone very thoroughly into the matter and were of the unanimous opinion that the scheme for amalgamation was desirable. They had therefore conditionally entered into this agreement with the Directors of the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. and were asking for approval of the scheme.

In order to effect the amalgamation it was necessary that the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. should go into liquidation. The terms upon which amalgamation was to be effected were shortly: The Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. would transfer to the Company all and singular its lands, buildings, etc. as from the date of the conditional agreement. In return therefor the Company would allot four shares of its unissued capital of \$25 each, credited as fully paid up, to every member of the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. in respect of each \$100 share held by him in that Company. Further a sufficient sum would be retained by the Liquidator out of cash in hand to pay to each member of the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. a sum equivalent to \$60 per share in respect of every share held by him.

One of the things that was necessary to provide for was the security of the debenture holders of the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd., there being outstanding debentures to the value of one and a half million dollars which were repayable on the 31st May, 1924. The debenture holders had agreed to allow the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. to go into liquidation without the debenture holders therefore enforcing, as they would be entitled to do, the security comprised in the debentures trust deed, debenture holders accepting in lieu thereof covenants by the Company to perform the conditions of repayment in the debenture trust deed.

The Chairman mentioned that Prince's Building and Land Company, Ltd., and Mr. Nemazee had agreed with the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. to pay off on maturity the whole of the monies secured by the debenture trust deed and the benefit of that covenant would be transferred to the Company by the liquidator.

With regard to the draft new Memorandum of Association, the existing Memorandum was one which had been in force in its present form ever since the incorporation of the company in 1889, and the directors considered that in order that the Company might be equipped with the increased powers necessary to enable it to keep pace with the times, and maintain its position it should increase the scope of the objects of the Company as set forth in its Memorandum of Association, with a view to being placed in a position to carry on its business more economically and efficiently, and also to carry on certain classes of business which, under existing circumstances, might be conveniently and advantageously combined with their present business.

Copies of the existing memorandum and the draft new one had been open to inspection at the Company's registered office and at the office of their solicitors, and there were copies which might be inspected on the table. A comparison of the two showed that the new memorandum made considerable additions to the old one, particularly in regard to every-day powers which a company should possess.

The Articles of Association the directors also found needed bringing up to date and altering in certain respects. As in the case of the Memorandum of Association, prints of the existing Articles and the draft Articles had been open to inspection.

Explaining the most important of the alterations to the existing Articles, the Chairman said that these provided that no person could be registered as the holder of more than 10,000 shares instead of 2,500 and under another article power was taken for reduction of capital, also for the sub-division of shares, which under the present article 13 was prohibited. The quorum had been changed from 12 to 6 members personally present and the provisions as regards voting had been slightly varied. The number of directors was to be not less than three or more than nine instead of not less than five or more than nine. Provision was made and machinery introduced for effecting the capitalisation of reserve fund if desired at any time and payment of interest out of capital was provided for.

Resolutions assenting to the proposals outlined by the Chairman were then carried unanimously.

CENTRAL ESTATES MEETING.

The meeting of the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd., followed. Sir Paul Chater presided and there were also present Father Robert and Messrs. D. G. M. Bernard and A. H. Compton (directors), L. S. Greenhill (acting secretary), and Sir Robert Ho Tung and Messrs. C. C. Boyd, H. M. H. Nemazee, J. T. Bagram, E. Sadick, and J. E. Jacobs (shareholders).

The Chairman said:— "Gentlemen,—As indicated in the notice which has just been read by the Company's Secretary this meeting has been convened for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing an extraordinary resolution that it is expedient to effect the amalgamation of this Company with the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., and with a view thereto that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. H. P. Smith be appointed Liquidator and further of considering, and if thought fit, passing two further extraordinary resolutions authorising the Liquidator to adopt the conditional agreement which is before this meeting and to carry same into effect and also as to date of allotment of shares in the Land Investment Company to members of this Company."

Some time ago the Directors of your Company were petitioned by a large majority of shareholders of this Company stating that they considered an amalgamation of this Company with the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., would be in the best interests of the members of both Companies. Your Board of Directors went into the matter and were satisfied that the members of this Company would undoubtedly benefit by the proposed amalgamation and with a view thereto approached the Directors of the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. The Board of Directors of the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. in their turn went into the proposed scheme of amalgamation with the result that they approved thereof and the conditional agreement which is before this meeting was in consequence thereof entered into between the two Companies and has now just been approved by the members of the Land Company in meeting. The result of the amalgamation will be that the various properties owned by this Company and the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. will be under one direct control which will undoubtedly make for more efficient administration. In order to effect the amalgamation it is necessary that this Company go into liquidation. The terms upon which the amalgamation is to be effected are set out in the conditional agreement which has been open for inspection for some days past by members of this Company at the offices of our Solicitors but I will shortly state to you the terms.

This Company will transfer to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. all and singular its lands, buildings, concessions, goods and chattels, money (except a certain sum in cash) and undertaking and goodwill together with the full benefit of all contracts and covenants as from the date of this conditional agreement.

The Chairman went on to state that every member of the Company would receive in return therefor 4 \$25 Land Investment shares, credited as fully paid up, and \$60 in cash in respect of each \$100 held in Central Estates.

The arrangement made with the debenture holders of the Central Estates Ltd. was also explained to the shareholders. Mr. P. Smith liquidator and approving the proposed amalgamation were unanimously carried.

CANTON FIGHTING SPREADS.

NEW MARAUDERS FROM KWANGSI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, May 2. Reports state that the Northern army have re-occupied Ching Yuen and the pro-Sun allies have ceased temporarily the attack on this city as they have run short of ammunition.

There is no important change to record on the North River front. Sun's left flank has advanced slightly but their previous efforts to create a salient in the main sector have been nullified.

Apparently, fighting has broken out on another front, between the East River and Waichow. The remnants of Chen Chung-ming's army are said to have taken advantage of the removal of Lau Tsun-wan's troops and commenced an offensive towards Sheklung having met with little or no opposition.

Great confusion exists along the West River from Shuihung to Wuchow. Some of the original Kwangsi troops are returning to Wuchow but fresh bands of marauders are entering Kwangtung and plundering all and sundry. Some of them have reached the outskirts of Shuihung and are trying to sell their services to the highest bidder.

FIGHTING NEAR CHUNGKING.

PEKING, May 2. The armies of Yang Sen and Tan Mou-hsin are facing each other near Hochow, north of Chungking, but no further fighting is reported.

Negotiations between the rival Generals are said to have taken place, in which Yang Sen demands that Tan Mou-hsin's forces should hand over their arms and ammunition before they come to terms. Tan Mou-hsin declined, and he is endeavouring to reach an understanding with Teng Shih-hao, the conqueror of Chengtu.—*Courtesy Daily Bulletin.*

BULLETS FOR BALLADS.

AND RAZORS FOR RHAPSODIES.

In the old days men wrote ballads to a mistress's eyebrows. Now, instead of ballads we have bullets, and for rhapodies we get razors.

The Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), made this observation at the Old Bailey in commenting on the prevalence of crimes of violence by young men against women.

"There is a great deal too much tendency nowadays," he added, "on the part of young men to regard women as chattels and to think they are entitled to take the law into their own hands if the women do not behave as they desire."

The Recorder had before him Charles Henry Waller, 24, froman, who was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour for wounding with a razor Louise Warren, with whom he had been living.

Tommy: "How far is the earth from the sun?"
Father: "I'm sure I don't know."
Tommy: "Well, I hope you will feel sorry to-morrow when I am being punished for your ignorance."

OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES H. WORKMAN.

FAMOUS ACTOR DIES AT SEA.

Recalling his splendid performance here last February, Hongkong theatregoers will learn with regret that Mr. Charles H. Workman, the well-known Savoyard who headed Messrs. J. C. Williamson Ltd.'s Gilbert and Sullivan Company during its Far East tour died at sea during the voyage from Kobe to Hongkong of the E. and A. s.s. "St. Albans" which brought most of the other members of the Company here this morning.

Taken ill at Kobe, Mr. Workman had to be carried aboard on a stretcher and he died about five days after the ship left port, at 9 o'clock in the morning. He was buried at sea at 11.30 a.m. the same day. Five months previously, almost to the day, during the Company's Indian tour, Mr. Workman's wife died in Calcutta.

The late Mr. Workman was 49 and had been playing in Gilbert and Sullivan for a great many years. He was personally acquainted with both Sir William Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan and always had a fund of good stories to tell about them.

DEAL GOLF COURSE.

HISTORIC HOLES IN PERIL.

Golfers at Home have learned with concern that there is danger of a position of the famous Deal golf links—where the amateur golf championship will be decided this month—being taken over two years hence in connection with the coal, steel, and iron enterprises of Messrs. Dorman, Long, and Co., of Middlesbrough.

The last four holes of Deal, the final two of which are among the five directly threatened, are historic; they are recognised throughout the world as constituting one of the finest finishes to any golf links.

Mr. C. M. Usher, a London solicitor and secretary of the golf club, said: "All we know is that the land has been purchased, and that our lease of it expires in two years' time. We are hoping that it will still be spared for golf, especially as there is much vacant land adjoining it which could be utilised for the above-ground works of a coal-field."

An official of Dorman, Long, and Co. said: "Our directors have come to no decision as to what to do with this particular piece of land. The golf club will be informed directly our plans are ready. It may not be necessary to interfere with the golf course if it proves to be a matter only of working underground for coal."

"And is he courting you?"
"Not exactly yet. But he's approaching the point step by step. When he first called he sat all the evening with the album in his lap. Next time he sat with my poodle in his lap. Next night he took my little brother in his lap. So, you see, I hope it will soon be my turn."

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BANGKOK BANQUET.

MENU FOR GOURMETS.

Mr. Hermann Norden, the author of "From Golden Gate to Golden Sun" is one of those travellers with a real zest for wild or bizarre places, and his book carries the reader along by its sheer animation. It deals with wanderings in Borneo, British Malaya, Siam, and Sumatra.

In Siam a man who looked after elephants told him some curious stories of their habits:

If an elephant lies down he is sick. He sleeps standing, and with his ears wagging. He likes to be brushed after his bath with the back of a coconut. His nerves end at the surface of the skin, and he is sensitive to a mosquito bite as are humans. When the tracking gear makes sores on his shoulders, as often happens, quicklime is placed around the sores so the skin will not crack when he lies down to be treated. I jab sixteen grains of cocaine into the sides around the sores, and in about ten minutes they are deadened to sensation. Then I do a bit of cutting and pumping, getting sometimes from six to ten gallons of pus. After that the wound is washed with a syringe the size of an auto-pump, and Nature does the rest.

In Bangkok Mr. Norden was present at a banquet in which the menu was as follows: Chicken kidneys, mushrooms, shrimps, cheese, shark's ears, soup, fish, onions, macaroni, Chinese bird's-nest soup, duck, barley soup, a sweet fruit soup, made of the milk of a coconut. It was served in the order given, and no wonder that the dinner committee had sat up until all hours combining this menu for gourmets."

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TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka"Duo Hongkong 5th May.

Leaves Hongkong 7th May.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SHIPBOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "Mara"Duo Hongkong 15th May.

Leaves Hongkong 16th May.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan"Duo Hongkong 18th June.

Leaves Hongkong 18th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSLS: DUB

FROM NORTH CHINA.

May 18.—J.O.L. Tilsandari.

FROM SHANGHAI.

May 4.—P. & O. Stella.

FROM JAVA.

May 7.—J.O.L. Tilsandari.

FROM JAPAN.

May 20.—J.O.L. Tilsandari.

FROM BANGKOK AND SWATOW.

May 17.—E. A. Blanga.

10.—E. A. Blanga.

FROM SINGAPORE.

May 6.—E. A. Blanga.

8.—N.Y.E. Osaka Maru.

15.—U.S.S.B. Mura.

June 10.—U.S.S.B. West Ivan.

FROM CALCUTTA.

May 8.—T.K.K. Moji Maru.

9.—N.Y.E. Osaka Maru.

FROM BOMBAY.

May 16.—N.Y.E. Osaka Maru.

FROM MANILA.

May 15.—U.S.S.B. Mura.

June 10.—U.S.S.B. West Ivan.

FROM JAPAN.

May 4.—P. & O. Kidderpore.

FROM SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

May 7.—E. A. Blanga.

21.—A. O. Chavala.

June 11.—E. A. Blanga.

July 9.—E. A. Blanga.

FROM NEW YORK.

May 10.—T. I. O. Ethan Allen.

FROM VANCOUVER.

May 6.—C.P.S. Empress of Asia.

17.—B. F. Achilles.

June 7.—B. F. Achilles.

July 8.—B. F. Achilles.

22.—B. F. Achilles.

Sept. 3.—B. F. Achilles.

FROM PORTLAND.

May 6.—U.S.S.B. West Nomen tun.

10.—U.S.S.B. Pawlet.

FROM SEATTLE.

May 17.—B. F. Achilles.

July 8.—B. F. Achilles.

26.—B. F. Achilles.

Aug. 23.—B. F. Achilles.

Sept. 3.—B. F. Achilles.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

May 6.—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

May 6.—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

May 8.—J.O.L. Undeckert.

31.—J.O.L. Undeckert.

June 1.—J.O.L. Undeckert.

7.—J.O.L. Undeckert.

FROM LONDON.

May 4.—P. & O. Kidderpore.

8.—P. & O. Novara.

9.—P. & O. Gipsy.

10.—P. & O. Savilla.

11.—P. & O. Soudan.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

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S.A. INDIA, EUROPE, &c.

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S. R.	Tons	From	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,800	5th May	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	5th May	Singapore and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	5,000	18th May	MANHATTAN, LONDON & Antwerp.
"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay.
"SOUFAN"	6,700	3rd June	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay.
"LAHORE"	6,252	15th June	MANHATTAN, LONDON & Antwerp.
"SARDINIA"	6,586	27th June	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay.
"DEITA"	6,097	27th June	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	6,813	28th June	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	6,092	23rd July	MANHATTAN, LONDON & Antwerp.
"SOUFAN"	6,698	26th July	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	6,017	8th Aug.	MANHATTAN, LONDON & Antwerp.
"MADEIRA"	6,841	23rd Aug.	MANHATTAN, LONDON & Antwerp.
"DONOLIA"	10,512	5th Sept.	MANHATTAN, LONDON & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	2nd Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILIA"	5,306	12th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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On 10th, Sandakan.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"GANDARA"	5,281	4th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'ham.
"GURNA"	5,248	8th May	Amoy, Shanghai and Japan.
"EASTERN"	4,900	8th May	Japan direct.
"SARDINIA"	6,584	9th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'ham.
"DEITA"	6,097	20th May	Shanghai only.
"SOUFAN"	6,700	21st May	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the carrying steamer.
In Saloon Passengers may travel by E.L.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 4 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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All orders must be accompanied by cash, cheque, or Comprovision Order payable to "The Kaiping Mining Administration."

THE KAIPING MINING ADMINISTRATION
HEAD OFFICE: TIENTSIN.

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American and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "SICILIA"
Captain E. C. Miller, R.N.,
carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this Port on or about
SATURDAY, 5th May, 1923, at 11 A.M.,
taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy,
France and London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Bombay into the
Mail Steamer proceeding direct to
Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until Noon, the day before sailing.
The conditions and value of all packages
are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Hongkong, April 30, 1923.

AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI,
PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN,
COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
loaded at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from
the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded
unless notice to the contrary be given
before 1st inst.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
7th inst. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 17th inst., or they will
not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
7th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO. LTD.,

Hongkong, May 1, 1923.

AGENTS.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE CHINA MAIL.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE CHINA MAIL.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is
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"per post."

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit
per copy.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copy twenty-
five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Page 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on page 4, 5, 6 and 10 should be
sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

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Telephone Central No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

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following list of some of the highest
points on the island and Mainland is
published—

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Signal Station 1774

Ma Parker 1754

Mountain Lodge 1730

Tha Hing 1720

Peak Hotel 1500

Taihook Sanatorium 1308

Ma Davis 877

Bowen Rd. (Bibb's) 893

MAINLAND.

Taiwan Shan 5124

Kowloon Peak 1971

Loan Peak 5048

Shing Po Peak 1000

Admiral's Peak 780

Devil's Peak 724

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES:

GRINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

May 4.—O.S.N. Suiyang.

4.—O.S.N. Haikang.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

MANILA.

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THE FILMS

PROGRAMME FEATURES.

TO-NIGHT.

Coronet Theatre.—"Intolerance."
World Theatre.—Mollie King
and Creighton Hale in
"Her Majesty."
Star Theatre.—Clara Kimball
Young in "The Forbidden Woman."

CINEMA CHATTER.

Horrors of Hollywood.

A film that should prove of outstanding interest at the present time, in view of the amount that has been written about life in American film circles is "The World's a Stage." This gives the real life story of an American film actress. It is an intensely human drama showing the difficulties, disappointments, and tragedy which go on in the life of a star away from the studio.

Hollywood is seen in this picture as it has never been shown before. Life in an American film studio, artists at work, the risks taken by the average player, are all introduced in this film, which ends with a terrific climax in the final reel.

This takes the form of a violent rainstorm, through which the disheveled husband drives his film star wife to death whilst pursued by her friend. These scenes were filmed at night, and are some of the most hair-raising episodes ever introduced in a screen drama. The story is from the pen of Elinor Glyn.

Dorothy Phillips is the film star, Kenneth Harlan her husband, and Bruce M'Beck the old and trusted friend. Miss Phillips has perhaps given one of the greatest performances of her life in this film.

Elinor Glyn's Advice.

"No girl who has stage aspirations—who would follow in the footsteps of Bernhardt, Duse, and Marlowe—should take up the trials of maintaining a livelihood behind the footlights unless she is certain that she is not only blessed with personality and charm, but possesses real ability."

This is Elinor Glyn's advice to stage-struck girls. "There are too many aspirants among our girls who have no talent whatsoever to give them a footing upon the histrionic ladder," declares the authoress of "Three Weeks," "One Day," and "The Reason Why." "And all of them should give a careful consideration to the prime requisite, whether they are endowed with genuine talent. It often happens that many of them are guided by the theatrical publications which feature how this or that actress came to take up the stage. They often overlook the fact that the stars have had to experience untold

hardships before their names were emblazoned in electric lights. "A girl carefully nurtured in a select environment has her moments of fancy. Perhaps she has taken part in some amateur performance. Her friends have come forward and told her she should be on the stage. She thinks she has arrived. Then when she takes up professional duties there comes the sorrowful awakening—that gaining an eminent position on the stage has not been achieved by walking on a bed of roses.

Gesture to Gramophones!

For the first time in her screen career Flora de Breton is now utilizing music as an aid to her film acting. Although she has always been a great believer in it, Miss de Breton has always been afraid to suggest the introduction of music for her scenes in case the producer should think her too temperamental.

Now, however, a gramophone is installed at the studio where she is playing the part of the girl crook in "God's Prodigal," and she is finding it of considerable assistance.

"Nothing affects me so much as music," she explains, "and it is awfully difficult to work oneself up to a fearful scene at ten o'clock in the morning, when one is feeling particularly cheery, unless one can have music. In 'God's Prodigal' I have to register practically every emotion known to the screen artist, and so I have selected records which make me feel those emotions. Thus Caruso makes me tragic; 'Melba's 'Lull' Hear the Gentle Lark,' makes me despondent, and so on. It is interesting to watch the effect of the music on others in the studio; even the scene-shifters feel the music, and in between scenes when we are not filming I put on fox-trots and one-steps, and the men get their work done far more quickly."

The "Bashful Limit."

To see Harrison Ford gazing with intense emotion into the expressive brown eyes of Norma Talmadge in "Love's Redemption," that powerful drama of the tropics, is to imagine that he is the ideal confident lover. But although this famous screen star has reduced film love-making to an art, he is curiously enough one of the shyest and most modest of men when away from the studios. An enthusiastic flapper seeking his autograph can embarrass him.

Behind the screen, Harrison Ford breaks all traditions where Gay Lotarios are concerned. He does not drive rakish racing cars, dancing has no interest for him, and social functions are amongst his greatest aversions. He is a student; a dreamer who, in his spare moments away from the film cameras, occupies his mind with music and the study of rare mezzotints.

Pavlova Filmed.

Madame Pavlova, who is touring the East with her own company, recently met Mr. Tom Terriss, who is producing a film version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "Fires of

Fate" for the Gaumont Co., Ltd., in Cairo, and was persuaded to do a special dance for the picture. Madame Pavlova gave her dance at the Heliopolis Palace Hotel before a large audience of Egyptian nobilities and European celebrities wintering in Egypt. The great dancer's appearance was quite a sensation. Among other celebrities that Mr. Terriss has succeeded in persuading to appear in a small part in the film is an Egyptian Prince, a member of the family of Prince Omar Tussoun. After visiting Memphis the company has now left for the desert, attended by a camel corps.

Much-Married Stars!

Judging from the experience of a great number of stars of both sexes, the solution to the problem, "How to be happy though married," does not lie with the motion picture people. The latest actress to swell the ranks of the "great separated" is Pauline Frederick, who seems to have admitted that her third marriage is a failure.

"The rumours regarding my separation from Dr. Charles Rutherford," she is alleged to have said, "are true. I am in Philadelphia now contemplating buying a movie plant in order to do my own producing."

Miss Frederick, regarded by many as the greatest tragedienne of the screen, was born in Boston in 1884, and went on the stage soon after leaving school. She is a vocalist as well as an actress, and appeared in many musical plays as well as in straight drama. Dr. Rutherford is her cousin. Her two previous husbands were Mr. Frank Andrews, an architect, and Mr. Willard Mack, the actor. In both these cases the marriage was annulled.

RECORDS OF RARE ANIMALS.

CENTURIES HENCE ON THE CINEMA FILM.

Centuries hence, thanks to the cinematograph, naturalists will be able to study the most intimate movements and habits of creatures which have become long extinct. Already some 40 films for the enlightenment of posterity repose in the library of the Zoological Society.

"They are practically all of creatures which may at any time now become extinct, owing to the colonization of the part they inhabit," the Librarian, Mr. F. Martin Duncan, F.Z.S., who is responsible for the idea, informed the *Westminster Gazette*. Sometimes these rare specimens survive only a week or two at the Zoo; they may never be replaced; but by this means we preserve a scientific record of them which could be done in no other way. One outstanding advantage is that the movements may be shown at one-sixth the normal speed.

He instanced the Aardvark, a South African earth-pig, which lived only a short time; the Echidna, or so-called spiny anteater, one of the only three animals which lay eggs; and the gorilla John Dangel, lent by Major Penny.

One of the other egg-laying animals, the Duck-bill Platypus, he pointed out, was so rare that a specimen obtained by the New York Zoo last year cost them thousands of pounds—and lived three weeks!

In addition to these scientific records, Mr. Duncan has produced others for exhibition in cinemas in co-operation with the Educational Film Company.

"I look forward to the time when all schools will use the cinematograph in connection with Nature study, as it is used at present at the King Edward VII. School at Lytham, Lancs; and I think at Cambridge," he said.

Before the war there was a scheme for the provision of a theatre in the Gardens, where visitors could study Nature films on wet days, and also the habits of the animals in their native haunts. But it fell through, and the proposed site behind the Mappin Terrace is to be used for the new aquarium.

Thirty years ago, before the cinema was thought of as a means of entertainment, Mr. Duncan designed a special camera for recording consecutive movements of animals; but there were naturally large gaps between. The first to use the cinema for Nature study in this country, Mr. Duncan has great hopes of its future development.

MARY PICKFORD'S NEXT.

"AN ORIGINAL STORY."

Mary Pickford announces that she now is ready to start work on a new photoplay production. She is going to produce two pictures at once, neither of which will be "Faust," as stated some time ago. "My first new play is to be an original story," said Miss Pickford, "entitled 'Rosita,' but before completing this I expect to start work on 'Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall,' the manuscript for which already has been prepared."

Asked why she had decided not to film "Faust," Miss Pickford declared: "As a matter of fact, I have decided merely to postpone 'Faust.' After a careful analysis it seems best to me not to step suddenly out of the type of story the public has been accustomed to associating me with."

"Rosita," as the new story is only temporarily named, and for which the final title will be decided upon later, is from the pen of a famous European dramatist and was brought to the United States by Ernst Lubitsch, the well-known German director.

In "Rosita," Miss Pickford will attempt her most pretentious screen undertaking. She for this picture will, it is understood, outdo even those for "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood."

The story is a colourful romance built against an historical background of fifteenth century Spain, and Miss Pickford will portray the role of a dancing girl.

If negotiations can be arranged, Maurice Chevalier, at present the musical comedy rage in Paris, will play opposite Miss Pickford as leading man.

"It is my intention to make of 'Rosita' a hand-work—not a factory product," said Miss Pickford, "and once we get started I hope the task will be complete in about ten weeks."



Gloria Swanson, star of the Paramount productions, is being sued in the Los Angeles (California) courts by Herbert K. Somborn, her second husband, who asks a divorce on the grounds of desertion. Miss Swanson married Somborn in 1915, just a year after she was divorced by Wallace Beery, who also alleged desertion. Their daughter, Gloria Swanson Somborn, two and a half years old, is to remain with the mother.

THE IDEAL LOVER.

POLA NEGRI'S NEW PICTURE.

"I try very hard to find here in America one very great lover—for the screen only, you understand."

Thus spoke the dazzling Pola Negri when she had become acclimated to the United States. And just two weeks were required for the Polish emotional actress, assisted by the folks at Paramount, to find her heavy lover—for the screen only, you understand.

Conway Tearle will have the leading male role in "Bella Donna," according to an announcement made by Robert H. Kane, production manager for the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

Jesse L. Lasky, in charge of production of Paramount pictures, wired from Hollywood requesting Mr. Tearle to start for California, where George Fitzmaurice is to produce the picture from the desert play by Robert Hichens.

"Conway Tearle, what a lover!" exclaimed Miss Negri. "Over in Europe before I ever worked in pictures I used to go into raptures about how he made love to Mary Pickford and Marguerite Clark. And now that he is to be my 'Arab' in 'Bella Donna,' my joy in America increases once again."

Miss Negri, as being an international vampire, will have two other men at her feet in "Bella Donna." One is the famous dancer, and the other is the famous actor, who will play the part of the leading lover played by Mr. Tearle.

FILM WEATHER.

HOW STORMS ARE MADE.

In California, which has been a happy hunting ground for the charlatans who undertake to break droughts for the benefit of gullible agriculturists, a new kind of weather making is now in vogue. It is applied to smaller areas but is vastly more certain in its results than the hocus-pocus of burning chemicals and cloud bombardments that has acquired so much newspaper notoriety. Moreover, its range of operation is not limited to rain making. Nearly every brand of weather known to the meteorologist can be produced by the latter-day sorcerer, the fruits of whose undertakings are exhibited on motion-picture screens all over the world.

How "weather effects" are achieved in the California movie studios is told by Wynona Johnson in the *Photodramatist* (Los Angeles). The normal climate of movieland is characterized by an abundance of sunshine, nearly rainless summers, and mild winters devoid of snow. In diversifying this programme for his own purposes, the motion-picture producer has outgrown the crude expedients that once prevailed. For example, paper snowflakes are a thing of the past. The dull finish, asbestos flakes used for Christmas decorations simulate falling snow; composition icicles are employed on eaves and branches, while snow lying on the ground, roofs, etc., is represented with startling fidelity by tons of coarse salt.

In the filming of a snow storm, the wind machine is brought into use, and this creates the draft which, blowing the whirling flakes, makes the illusion complete. It is this wind-machine which is the weather-man's right hand in obtaining weather effects. It is usually an auto-chassis, very light, with a six or eight cylinder airplane motor fixed with propellers; this is the developed compact wind-machine, and with its engine speed controlled for producing every variation of wind from a gentle zephyr to hurricane, it is called into use during the snow-storms, wind-storms, rains, land-storms and so on.

RAIN, WIND AND LIGHTNING. If rain is indicated on the weather chart, then pipes or hose are brought into use. Such lengths of pipes, pierced with holes every few feet or inches, as desired, are used in California lawn sprinkling are raised above camera height, on the roofs of buildings, or over the streets. Wind-machines placed at either side—and sometimes five or more of them—are needed in a violent storm—will blow the sheets of descending water into realistic whirls, and if lightning is described in the photoplay, it too has its machine. In the old days, art directors relied on the clever scratching of the film to give the instantaneous zigzag effect; various experiments have resulted in improvements in this effect. A statistic machine such as one seen in physics laboratories is pressed into service at some studios. An induction coil, such as is used in X-ray work, capable of throwing a 6-inch spark, has been successfully used by the weather man, set up and covered by black velvet cloth so that only the two balls between which the spark jumps are exposed to view.

During a rain and wind-storm, there is no chance of restricting it to the few feet surrounding the heroine or hero. The camera man is very close to the flood, and as the wind machines spray the rain drops in every direction, he is often more comfortable, clad in boots and rain-coat than otherwise.

SAND STORM IN THE DESERT. The late "rage" for desert pictures has resulted in a wave of such films, and of course the rescue of the heroine from devastating sand storm, or its convenience in the picture.

obliterating tell tale tricks has given the weather-man some busy days. The selection of a sandy strip of desert—there is an excellent one by Oxnard, as well as other beach localities—when the company does not go in search of a real desert—is the first consideration, then the placing of the wind machines, which whirl the dusty cloud over the scene, and certainly produce a gritty and uncomfortably realistic effect.

The focusing-screw of the camera provides means of simulating fog and the blurred effects of moonlight. A pearly globe with light inside does duty as the orb of night.

SOMETIMES, the elements—in script—promise an earthquake, and it must come to pass. It does—without fail, after much planning and hard work on the part of the weather-man. For a big earthquake effect, tons of gun powder are used to mine an area, may be as large as 800 feet square, as in a picture recently, and to a depth of four feet. Expert quarrymen were engaged in the making of the "cave holes" and placing of the wires, as well as the filling of the holes, with tiny steel tubes, fully enclosed, protected the camera-men, who had two peep-holes—one for observation, and one for the cammen. Buttons attached to galvanic batteries performed the task of exploding the hills, and volumes of rocks poured forth, giving a marvellously inspiring effect. Sometimes the cameras are worked at a distance by electric motors, for such effects.

Elaborate arrangements are needed for the representation of a tornado. In the making of The Old Homestead, with Paramount picture stars recently at Lasky's, the wind-machines—five in number—were set up, and ropes and tackle attached to such buildings as needed to be overturned or shifted askew in the picture.

NOT A GOLDMINE

MOTION PICTURE GAME.

The motion picture business is not an open sesame to great wealth as many people believe, declares Allan Dwan, director of the Paramount picture, "The Glimpses of the Moon" from Edith Wharton's novel.

"Most people seem to have the idea that they can walk into the front door of a motion picture studio and be an expert in photoplay building," he says, "but they are wrong. It is a long, hard struggle to the top in motion picture directing or writing just as it is a hard grind to get at the top of any profession."

"Right now the motion picture business is harder to break into than ever before. In these days when hundreds of dollars are spent for productions there is not the same tendency to gamble as there was in the old days when a feature picture could be made for two thousand dollars. Then people who had no experience in picture work could walk into the front door and get a job, if they were a good salesman, but times have changed. You've got to know your job now."

"The director prefers the published story or the produced play because of its enhanced advertising value and because such stories and plays are usually worked out with more detailed characterization and business. The day of the bare plot is gone."

"There is always a demand for original stories for the screen, but it can scarcely be said that the opportunity for the free lance writer is growing. So many magazines are being published nowadays that any writer with ideas can get publication of material. These magazines are universally read and thoroughly combed for everything that is suitable for the screen."



One by one the idols fall from the stary firmament of the motion picture world. The latest brought into the limelight of scandal is Lillian Walker, for years the dimpled Vitaphone star. She has been named by Mrs. William J. Wilkinson, of New-York, wife of a multimillionaire, as one of several women entertained by her husband in her palatial River side Drive home.



Miss Elizabeth MacCauley.

Miss Elizabeth MacCauley, alleges that William S. ("Bill") Hart, two-gunned of the movies, is the father of her child. Miss MacCauley is the daughter of a banker, who was formerly a prominent lawyer. Her sister, Martha, was formerly Dean of the Women of St. Louis University. Her brother, Major Samuel W. MacCauley, is a prominent Chicago engineer. Miss MacCauley is a woman of culture and is a teacher in a fashionable school. Hart denies her charges in their entirety.



Miss Nellie D. Stevens is the first person to receive photograph transmitted via radio. She is a radio enthusiast and has been receiving photographs from London to New York by wireless. On the artist's board was a portrait of Miss Virginia Lee Corbin, the picture on the left of the board is a copy of the portrait transmitted through the air on the radio. She is now engaged in perfecting a method of transmitting photographs by radio to the United States. To the left is a sample of the coded portrait received by Carl Lachmiller, President of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company.



Mrs. Laura Endicott

Poor until 65 years old, she now enjoys an income of \$5,000 a day from an oil strike on her farm. This farm three years ago she leased because the land was too poor to afford her a living. In the meantime she had been earning \$15 a week as a laundress.



President & Mrs. Harding

America's President and Mrs. Harding enjoying their vacation tour in Florida. Mr. Harding is shown "putting" on the 18th green at Ormond Golf Course, while Mrs. Harding is shown in her motor car.



Mrs. Paulette Saludes

Mme. Paulette Saludes, little French woman, convicted of murder for shooting Oscar M. Martelliere in his office. She is closely guarded to prevent her from taking her life. The conviction carries a sentence of from 20 years to life. Mme. Saludes declares she shot Martelliere because he first won her from her husband and then stole her property.



Lieut. Gen. Sikorski

Lieutenant-General Ludlas Sikorski is the new President of the Polish Cabinet, at the same time holding the portfolio of Minister of the Interior.



Lord Curzon

Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, is shown here on his way to Downing Street, to confer with French representatives, who asked England to evacuate part of the Cologne bridgehead in order that the French might use the railroads to transport goods and coal seized in the Ruhr.



Mrs. Beatley

For the first time in the history of the State a woman has presided over the deliberations of the Pennsylvania Assembly.



Admiral W. A. Moffett

According to Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, the new United States Navy dirigible 'ZR-1', now nearing completion, will be used to circle the globe, after which it will be sent to both the North and South poles.



Dr. J. Brown

School principal who is supposed to have died, but who cannot be found. A telegram to his landlady announced that he died in a hospital following an operation for throat trouble. No record of such a death occurs in any hospital. The telegram was signed "Dr. S. J. Brown." No such doctor can be located.



Col. Neville Chamberlain

Colonel Neville Chamberlain who held the portfolio of Postmaster General, has now been appointed Minister of Public Health succeeding Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, who suffered defeat in the recent by-election. Colonel Chamberlain is a brother of Austen Chamberlain and served as Lord Mayor of Birmingham in 1915-1919.



Harry F. Young

This picture of Harry F. Young, daredevil "human fly," was snapped just an instant before he plunged to death from the wall of the Hotel Martinique, New York City, in the presence of 25,000 pedestrians attracted by his daring motion-picture stunt.

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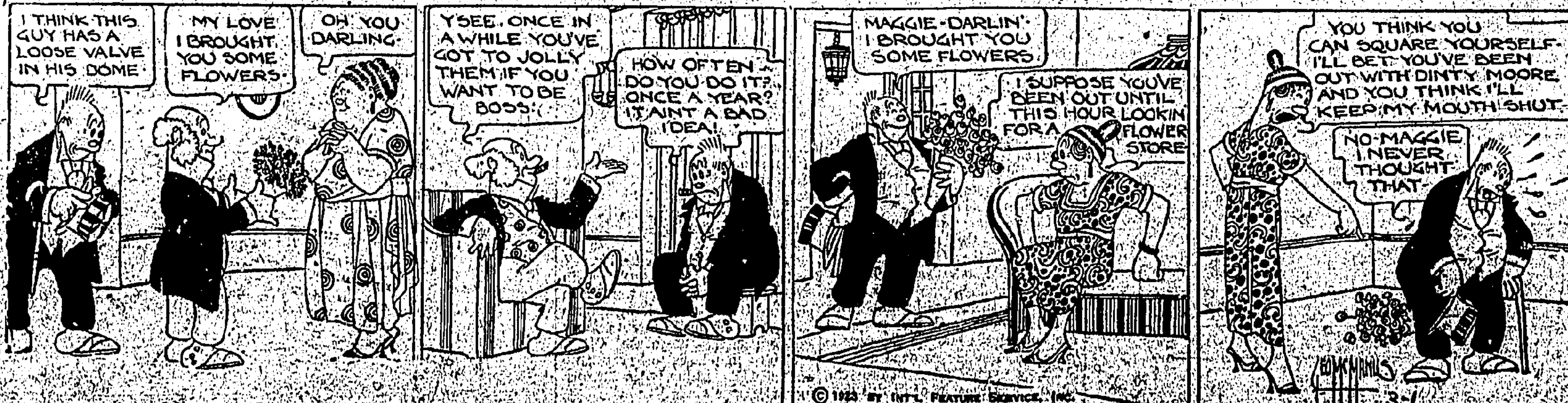
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